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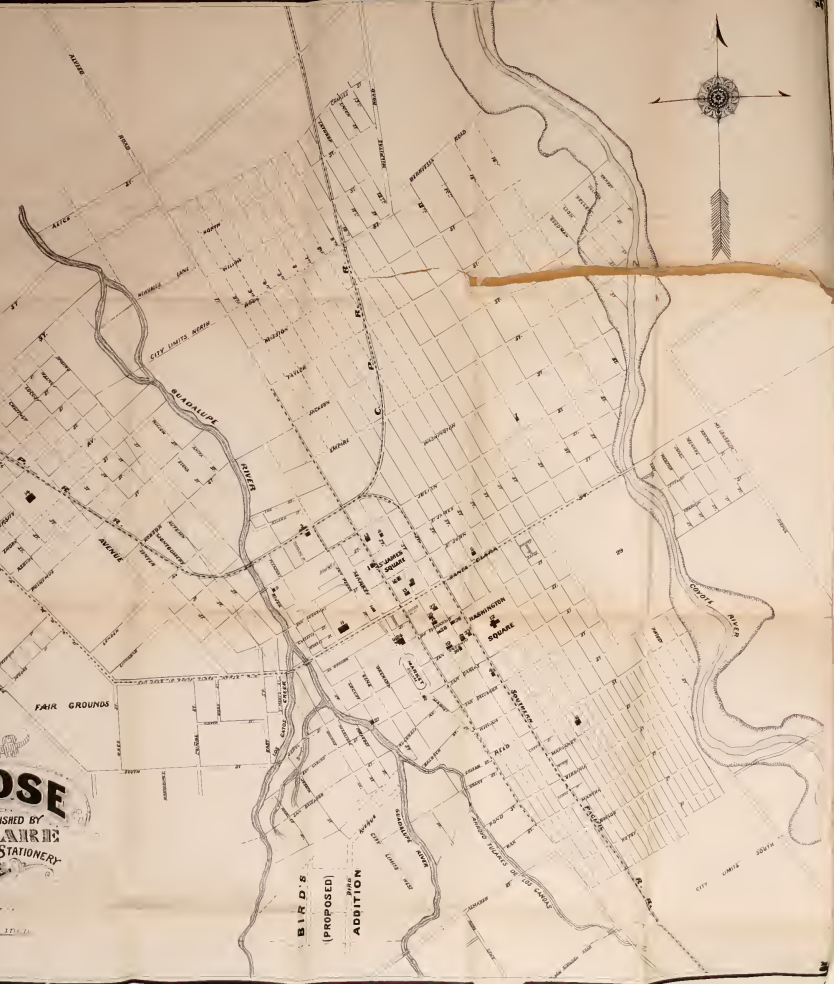




- JOHN HOUSE
- 777 HALL
- AN ANKOR ST. DE POT.
- JOHN
- SANTA CLARA ST. SCHOOL
- ALLO ST
- WINTERSTON
- SECOND
- REAGANT
- MARKET SQUARE
- MONASTERY OF NOTRE DAME
- NORMAL SCHOOL
- SAN JOSE INSTITUTE
- UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC
- M. E. CHURCH
- EPISCOPAL CHURCH
- M. E. SOUTH
- PRESBYTERIAN
- BAPTIST
- CHRISTIAN
- SYNAGOGUE
- ROMAN M. E.
- ELITE AFRICAN M. E.
- LOTHIAN
- ENGINEER HOUSE
- LOS MOROS
- CONVENT JESS HOUSE
- TEWY WEDDING HALL
- DEV. VAGUE'S GROUNDS
- M. E. CAMP MEETING GROUNDS

Map
OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE
 PUBLISHED BY
CED. H. HAIRIE
 DEALER IN BOOKS AND STATIONERY
SAN JOSE
 1872.

Scale 1200 ft = 1 in.



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HARE'S

Guide to San Jose

AND VICINITY,

FOR

TOURISTS AND NEW SETTLERS,

Containing Directions to, and Descriptions of all Points of
Interest in the Valley ; also, a carefully prepared
Statement of Resources, Climate, Soil,
School and Church privileges, Cost
of Living, Wages, etc.

WITH A MAP OF THE CITY OF SAN JOSE,

ALSO, ONE OF THE VALLEY IN ITS VICINITY.

SAN JOSE:

PUBLISHED BY GEO. H. HARE, BOOKSELLER AND STATIONER,
FIRST STREET.

1872.

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TABLE OF CONTENTS.

PAGE.

Alameda Avenue.....	28
Agricultural Society.....	56
Alum Rock.....	48
Artesian Wells.....	65
Cook's Grove.....	30
Calaveras Valley.....	49
Climate	69
Cost of Living.....	83
Earthquakes.....	70
Fruit Culture.....	77
Fishing and Hunting.....	50
Guadalupe Quicksilver Mines.....	41
Game Law.....	85
Hop Culture.....	79
Hunting and Fishing.....	50
Labor.....	81
Los Gatos.....	41
New Almaden Quicksilver Mines.....	33
Oak Hill Cemetery.....	22
Penitencia Cañon.....	45
Real Estate.....	69
Soil.....	70
Silk Culture.....	80
Strawberry Culture.....	74
San Felipe Valley.....	49
Saratoga Springs.....	44
Santa Cruz Gap.....	43

	PAGE.
Santa Clara	30
Churches	32
College.....	31
Hotel	32
San José.....	5
Academy of Notre Dame.....	24
Benevolent Societies.....	62
City Government.....	51
Churches	57
Court House.....	11
Early History.....	5
Financial Condition.....	52
Fire Department.....	52
Farmers' Club.....	56
Gas Company.....	53
Gen. Naglee's Grounds.....	17
Hotels	9
Hacks, &c.....	10
Jail.....	16
Livery Stable Prices.....	10
Music Hall.....	22
Market Square.....	23
Mrs. Hensley's Grounds.....	26
Normal School.....	21
Opera House.....	22
Public Schools.....	64
Population.....	51
Public Gardens.....	27
Railroad Connections.....	8
St. James' Square.....	17
Sewerage	52
Street Railroads.....	55
Secret Societies	62
Woolen Mill.....	25
Water Company.....	53
Young Men's Christian Association.....	61
University of the Pacific.....	30
Vichy Springs.....	34
Vine Culture.....	76
Warm Springs, Alameda Co.....	49
Wages	82

SAN JOSÉ.

Its Early History.

In the Fall of the year 1777, the Mexican commander at the Presidio of San Francisco sent out a detachment of troops from that post for the purpose of establishing an agricultural settlement in the Santa Clara Valley to furnish subsistence and supplies to the garrison at the Presidio. This detachment advancing into the valley, located on the 29th of November of that year, a settlement on the banks of the Guadalupe creek, which was the commencement of our now flourishing city of San José (pronounced San Ho-sāy).

Its history from the time of its first location, as above stated, and the date of the cession of Upper California to the United States, is involved in obscurity, and is only to be obtained from tradition, fragments of Spanish records existing mostly in the archives of Catholic Missions, partly among the records of the United States' Land Office, and in disconnected

documents in the government offices in the city of Mexico. Frederic Hall, Esq., of San Jose, has collected and woven these fragments into a connected narrative in his "HISTORY OF SAN JOSE AND SURROUNDINGS"; a work which we recommend as of great value to those who desire a reliable, detailed history of the early settlement of this part of California, both by the Mexicans and Americans, or a more complete and extended statement of its resources, climate, etc., than we have room for here, and as especially valuable on account of the clear and concise statement of the Mexican laws which once governed the territory, and the laws regulating the founding of Pueblos. It is, in fact, the only printed work for sale containing these old laws, under which the titles to most of our real estate had their origin. To it we are indebted for the following brief summary and several extracts elsewhere in this work :

At the time our city was founded, California, in common with all Mexico, was a province of Spain. The first house was erected by Mexicans, subject to the Governor of California appointed by the Viceroy of Mexico, who himself was subject to Charles IV of Spain. At this time the Presidio at San Francisco had been established but about one year, and the Mission of Santa Clara only ten months. With the exception of these and a few stations of the same character further south, none but Indians dwelt in all Upper California. The site first selected for the town

was on the bank of the Guadalupe near the present northern city limits, but the high stage of water in the creek during the winter caused the location to be changed to a point about a mile and a quarter to the south. This was in 1797. Market Square was the "Plaza," and about the center of the new town which bore the name of "El Pueblo de San José de Guadalupe," in English, "The Town of St. Joseph of Guadalupe," the first being chosen as its patron saint, and the latter being the titular divinity of Mexico. The settlement appears to have been nothing more than a mere hamlet of adobe huts for many years, for we find that in 1814 it contained but about twenty dwellings, and as late as 1831 the total population is recorded as being but 524. The first foreigner who is known to have come to the valley was John Gilroy, a Scotchman, who made his advent in 1814. In 1834 the foreign population consisted of only about twenty stray adventurers, brought to this coast by the ships of the Hudson Bay Company, and other vessels trafficking in hides. There were but few acquisitions to this portion of the population until after 1840, when every year brought a few hardy pioneers, some of whom are now our best citizens. In 1844 the first party of overland emigrants arrived from Missouri, two years in advance of Col. Fremont, the famous explorer.* In 1846 about 120 "foreigners" were in and about San José. [The term "foreigner" includes all the white

*This was the first party that ever crossed the plains with wagons.

inhabitants, except the native born Spanish-speaking population.] On the 11th day of July, 1846, Captain Thomas Fallon, at the head of a company of American volunteers, took possession of the town in the name of the United States of America, and on the 13th of the same month hoisted the first American flag which floated in the valley. The real history of the present city dates from 1847, when the first survey was made, and the town laid out in streets and blocks under the system now existing. Americans then began to fill its offices, conduct its business and direct its public affairs. It was the first State Capital of California, the first Legislature meeting here in the winter of 1849 and '50, and subsequently in 1851 and '52, when an act was passed removing the Capital to Vallejo. From 1847 until the present time, except the reaction which followed the removal of the Capital, it has had a steady growth both in population and business prosperity, and stands now the third city in the State. It is the county seat of Santa Clara county, and situated in the center of the richest agricultural valley in the State. Its altitude is ninety feet above tide water.

Its Railroad Connections

are by the Central Pacific and Southern Pacific Railroads on the north, and the Southern Pacific Railroad on the south. In addition to these, are the projected railroads, leading to Alviso, seven miles north, on the

bay, and one across the mountains, toward the southwest, to Santa Cruz. Visitors from the East, can come directly to San José, by way of the junction at Niles' Station, on the Central Pacific Railroad, or can go to San Francisco, and thence by either road to our city.

The Hotels.

At the head of the list deservedly stands the Auzerais House, not excelled by any in the State outside of San Francisco. It occupies about the center of the block, on the north side of Santa Clara street between First and Market streets. It was built by the Auzerais Bros., whose name it bears, and besides being an ornament to the city, affords San Joséans grounds for assuring strangers, of first class metropolitan accommodations in an inland city. Their transient charge is three dollars per day. The New York Exchange, occupying two large brick buildings, corner of First and St. John streets, is capable of accommodating a large number of guests, and is clean and well kept. Here, they who do not desire pretentious attentions may find substantial fare, accommodating landlords and everything respectable and good, for from \$1.50 to \$2.00 per day. The Lamolle House, corner of Santa Clara and San Pedro streets, affords excellent accommodations to those who prefer the French style of cookery, etc. The Lake House, on Delmas Avenue, a quiet place, surrounded by beautifully laid out grounds, is patronized chiefly by sum-

mer boarders. It is kept on the French plan, and its patrons are those whose taste is in that direction. The San José Hotel, on Market street, is also kept in the French style. The Continental, near the Catholic Church, on Market street, is kept by a couple of German gentlemen, with whom their countrymen will find a hearty welcome. The rooms are good, the fare substantial and it is in every way a well kept house, and much patronized by others than Germans. The McCutcheon House, on San Pedro street, affords good home-like accommodations. Besides these, there are others of lesser pretensions, too many to enumerate, where the laboring man may be entertained with plainer fare at cheaper rates; the neighborhood of the City Hall abounds with such, and others are scattered throughout the city. Like every other California town, restaurants and chop-houses are abundant, where a cup of coffee or a meal, according to the length of one's purse, may be obtained at any hour.

Hacks, Carriages and Livery.

The facilities for being conveyed about the city are numerous and excellent. The hackmen, coach and omnibus proprietors, are not as is frequently the case, "sharpers," but are mostly well known and respected citizens, in whose hands the stranger need fear no extortion. The customary charges of those awaiting the trains at the depot, for conveying passengers to any part of the city, are: hacks and carriages 50

cents, each passenger; for a full load made up of one family or party a slight reduction is usually made, hotel coaches and omnibuses, 25 cents a passenger. Those desiring a drive around the city, can employ any of the hacks or carriages, whose stand is in front of the Auzerais House, with gentlemanly drivers, competent to give all required information, for \$2.00 per hour, for a load of five or six persons. For ladies making calls, where more waiting than driving is required, \$1.50 per hour. For a whole day's trip they can be hired for \$10.00. The livery stables furnish turnouts equal to any in the United States, for:

Saddle horse, per day.....	\$ 1 50 to \$ 2 00
Single horse and buggy, per day.....	5 00
Single horse and buggy, part of a day.....	2 50 and upward
Pair of horses and double seated carriage, per day	10 00
Pair of horses and double seated carriage, part of a day.....	5 00 and upward

If requested, a careful driver who will assume the responsibility of the team, will be sent with it without extra charge. Where a spirited team is hired to strangers or inexperienced drivers the livery men prefer to do this.

The object which first attracts the attention of the stranger is the

County Court House,

the lofty dome of which magnificent structure towers far above all surrounding objects.

This splendid building is situated on the west side of First street, between St. John and St. James. Ground was broken for its construction in the Fall of 1865, and the building was completed in 1868. The walls are of solid brick masonry, resting on a heavy foundation of concrete. It is of the Roman Corinthian style of architecture, combining the solidity of the former with the beauty of the latter. The exterior walls are covered with cement, painted and sanded in imitation of stone, but greatly surpassing the model in beauty of finish. In form the building is a parallelogram, being 100 feet front by 140 feet in depth. The height of the walls from foundation to cornice is 56 feet; from the foundation to the top of the dome, 115 feet; from the foundation to the top of the flag-staff, 185 feet. The monotony of the front is relieved by a large portico, built of stone, extending the whole width of the building. Over this portico extends the main roof, supported by columns 38 feet high and 4 feet in diameter, fluted and surmounted by Corinthian capitals. The first floor is laid with marble tiles, in mosaic. The total cost of the building was about one hundred and seventy-five thousand dollars. On the ground floor are situated the offices of the County Clerk, County Recorder, Treasurer, Collector, and Sheriff; and a person taking a look into these large, commodious and finely furnished apartments, can hardly repress the thought that the lines of the officials of Santa Clara County have fallen in pleasant

places. On this floor is also the District Court room, a large hall surrounded on three sides by a corridor, and its ceiling reaching the roof through which it is lighted. This apartment is finely appointed throughout, the floor being covered with splendid carpets, while the "bench" is represented by the most luxurious arm-chair that ever received the tired frame of mortal man. Returning from the Court room we ascend to the second floor, which is reached by two spacious stairways, one on each side of the main hall. Arriving at the head of the stairs, the first object that attracts the attention of the visitor is the immense plate-glass window, which gives a complete view of the interior of the Court room. On this floor we find the duplicate of the corridor below, upon which open out the County Judge's chambers, Jury rooms, and the offices of the other county officers. One thing worthy of notice is the consummate skill with which all of the mechanical work on the building is done. This is explained by the fact that none of it was let by contract, but was all performed by "days' work," under the immediate supervision of Mr. Levi Goodrich, the architect. Turning to the right after reaching the second floor we are met by a door, on which is an inscription informing us that this is the entrance to the dome, and that visitors entering that portal must extinguish their cigars. Sunday visitors are admitted from 12 until 4 P. M. only. Passing through the doorway we reach the narrow stairway and the

ascent commences. By going slowly, the hundred and seventy two steps can be accomplished with very little fatigue, but if it were ten times the distance,

/ **The View from the Dome**

would fully repay the exertion.*

The hight appears to annihilate distance. It seems but a step to the extreme limits of the city, and but a stone's throw across the valley to the mountain ranges on either side. To the north in glittering beauty lies the bay of San Francisco. As the eye of the spectator follows the line of hills to the east, lingering on the verdant slopes and the intervening plain, interspersed here and there with the dark foliage of the lusty live oak and covered with rich fields of waving grain, it rests upon the burly form of Mount Hamilton, the highest in the eastern range, which rears its crest 4,448 feet above the level of the sea. On the south the Lomas Lagrimas or "Hills of Tears," a low range of slight elevation, appear to fence in the valley, and running westward lose themselves in the rugged hights of the Santa Cruz range. To the south and west rise two peaks in lofty grandeur, Mount Chaul and Mount Bache, the former 3,530 and the latter 3,430 feet in hight. On a lower elevation, at the foot of these mountains and immediately in the range of vision, are located the famous quicksilver mines of New

*In order to preserve his "direction" the visitor will bear in mind that First street, on which the Court House fronts, runs about 31 degrees west of north.

Almaden, a description of which will be found in subsequent pages. On this range of mountains is found the noted redwood which is used almost exclusively in this valley for building timber. Passing to the north these mountains lose themselves in the distance. So intent has the spectator been in drinking in the beauties of the distance, that he has entirely overlooked the attractions nearer home. To the west and north lies the beautiful town of Santa Clara, with its spires peeping through the dense shade of its surrounding foliage, whilst a verdant line from it to San Jose marks the course of the magnificent Alameda, the finest avenue on the coast. Between Santa Clara and San Jose is seen the new building of the University of the Pacific. Seven miles to the northwest, on the margin of the Bay, is the town of Alviso, formerly the shipping port of this valley. To the right of Alviso, and about the same distance from San Jose, is the village of Milpitas. The city of San Jose itself lies at your feet in all its wealth of nature and art, and excites the admiration of the most indifferent beholder.

Directly under the north side of the Court House nestles the beautiful grounds of Mr. Wm. H. Hall. That building with the cupola and flag staff just to the north of First street, is the San Jose Institute and Business College. Beneath the spectator on the East is St. James' Square. That large brick building further to the South, with the lofty spire, is the Presbyterian Church; and the more humble looking

structure across the street, is Trinity Church. Further South on the same street, the Methodist Church rears its twin towers, and still further South is seen the tower of the Engine House, near it the South Methodist Church, and further on, the spire of the Baptist Church. Down Santa Clara street to the East, and beyond the Santa Clara street School house, which is the brown building with a mansard roof and cupola, stands a large and dazzlingly white structure; this is the residence of Mr. W. S. Clark, built at a cost of about \$60,000. On the Southern edge of the town is seen the grey walls of the Reed street School house, while the San Jose Woolen Mills occupy a corresponding location on the Northern limits. Between the Woolen Mills and the Court House is seen the San Pedro street Depot, with its trains of cars looking like infants' cabs.

Language is incapable of conveying an adequate idea of the beauties of this panorama, nor will one visit be sufficient to satisfy the spectator. Descending from the dome we will with your permission visit the

County Jail,

Which is situated in the rear of the Court House. Arrived at the ground floor, pass through the Court House by the corridor to the left, and calling at the last door make known your wishes; the gentlemanly jailor will accompany you through the cells and give you all the information desired. The jail building

was commenced in the spring of 1870 and finished in 1871, under the supervision of Mr. Goodrich, the architect of the Court House. Its total cost was about \$75,000, and it is a model of convenience and security. After viewing the Jail, and returning through the Court House, and out at the front entrance, we have

St. James Square

Before us. This tract comprises four blocks, and is being finely ornamented for the enjoyment of future generations. Returning to Santa Clara street, following it eastward to Seventh street, we come to the

Santa Clara street School House,

A wooden building built by the city at a cost of \$25,000. Three stories high, with mansard roof, and its exterior highly ornamented. Its interior is finished and fitted up more with a view to durability and convenience, than ornament. The rooms are spacious and well ventilated. The class rooms are on the first and second floors, while the third floor is entirely occupied by a large hall used for school exhibitions, etc. This house is occupied by the High and Grammar Departments of the Public Schools. Leaving the school house and continuing down Santa Clara street, as we near the Coyote Creek, we arrive at the main entrance of the beautiful

Grounds of Gen. Henry M. Naglee,

Which are open to visitors during every day of the

week, excepting Sundays. This tract contains 140 acres, and is bounded on the North by Santa Clara street, on the East by the Coyote Creek, on the South by William street, and on the West by Eleventh street. The grounds were laid out in 1865, and notwithstanding the short period of their existence, they are already a marvel of beauty. "The premises are tastefully divided into fields, parks, and beds, where vegetation is seen springing forth in every form. A pleasant drive winds for a mile and a half through a vineyard of an infinite variety of grapes and gracefully hanging trees. Here and there, sparkling fountains feed this little vegetable world, and give it life and continued freshness. The capacity for irrigation is large. There are seven artesian wells with a capacity of 100,000 gallons each per day, but their full volume is scarcely ever permitted to run, as so much is rarely needed for actual use. One of these wells feeds an artificial pond, and waters all the vegetation; it furnishes for this purpose about two hundred and fifty gallons per day. The exquisite flower beds are adorned with a myriad of blossoms of every light and shade, and you almost fancy that at twilight hour the goddesses come stealing in to deck themselves for the festal eve. Here is the palm, the fig, the olive, the almond, the magnolia in all its splendor, the heliotrope, fuschia, geranium, oleander, jessamine, clematis, ivy and the century plant. Here, too, flourish the palm from Panama, the origanum

from Patagonia, the cedar from the Himalaya Mountains and from Lebanon, charming varieties of cypress from Japan and China, and many from the Pacific coast. Here grows too, in all its grandeur, the beautiful eucalyptus, and here the arching willows shade the sparkling fountain. Here a fair lady may gaze with delight at the beautiful Japanese arbors and hedges entwined with the fragrant honey-suckle, the jessamine, clematis and ivy. Mexico, too, has furnished her pepper trees, with their graceful narrow leaved boughs to aid in the adornment of these lovely grounds. Seventeen varieties of the acacia, and fifteen of the eucalyptus grace this forest, besides many varieties of the pine, the cypress, the arbor vitæ, the juniper, the palm, and the fir; also, the yew, the laurel, the native nutmeg, the bay, the madroña, the manzanita, the tamarack, the Washingtonia, and the New Zealand flax, have their share in forming this arborical host. Nor has the Monterey cypress, so grand in form, been left out of the ranks. A magnolia planted in 1866 is now seventeen feet high, and has been blooming for two years. A century plant or agave planted in 1865 is now seven feet high, and as much in diameter.

The avenue, one thousand feet long, planted three and a-half years ago, is, on an average, thirty-one feet high, and the trees eight to ten inches in diameter. An eucalyptus planted in 1865 is now sixteen inches in diameter. The rapidity of the growth of these

trees is truly wonderful. The deciduous which are so very highly appreciated in the Eastern States, are continually falling by the axe of the horticulturist to make room for rare varieties of evergreens. This lordly estate is dotted here and there with artistic works of statuary, standing, seemingly, to guard the enchanting scene from the touch of the spoiler. The premises so far described are dedicated to the pleasure of man, not profit, the latter being derived from the culture of the grape, and the manufacture of wines and brandies. The vineyard comprises one hundred and fifty varieties of grapes, among which are the Peneau, the Riesling, from which Johannis wine is made, and La Falle Blanche, the only grape from which cognac brandy is produced. The development of the extraordinary flavor and delicacy of the wines and brandies produced here is truly wonderful.

The wine house, with a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons, for completeness and convenience, with all the improvements of the present times, is unsurpassed in this or any other country. The county and country generally are much indebted to Gen. Naglee for his experiments here made. He has shown to the world the value of this soil to be infinitely beyond expectation for the successful production of first-class wines and brandies. It was no inviting task to risk so much in a pecuniary way to attest a doubtful and somewhat hazardous experiment. Gen. Naglee is a man of great wealth, much of which

sprang from his own resolute exertions in this country, and part of which came by inheritance from the rich estate of his father. It has been fortunate for the welfare and progress of this valley that he has thus been favored pecuniarily." The publisher is indebted to Hall's History for the above description. Leaving Gen. Naglee's premises and passing West on San Fernando street, we come to *Washington Square*, in the center of which is situated the

State Normal School Building.

The square comprises about twenty-seven acres, and extends from San Fernando to San Carlos streets, and from Fourth to Seventh streets. It was originally reserved as a public park, and improvements commenced thereon for that purpose; but in 1870 it was donated by the city to the State as a site for the State Normal School Building. This structure is of the Corinthian order of architecture, and is spacious enough to accommodate all of the pupils of the State for a century to come. Its entire length is 284 feet. The main building is 160 feet deep, and is surmounted by a tower 150 feet high. Its height to the summit of the cornice is 70 feet. Its portico is supported by ten Corinthian columns, and the tower and frieze by Corinthian pilasters. The basement story is of brick on a concrete foundation. The main building consists of three stories, in the upper of which is a magnificent hall 91 by 66 feet in area, constructed much after the

style of modern theater halls. The cost of the building is about \$175,000. The architect is Theo. Lenzen, of San Jose. A thorough examination of the building and its appointments will amply repay the visitor. Near the corner of Santa Clara and Third streets stands the

San Jose Opera House

Built in 1870 by Mr. G. Brohaska. It is a neat and elegant theatrical hall, not so extensive as some of the metropolitan theaters, but still sufficiently ample for a city of the population of San Jose. It is occupied for concerts, &c., and occasionally for a short season by some of the San Francisco stock companies. A regularly established theatrical company has never yet been successfully established here. On the East side of First street, near Santa Clara, is situated

Music Hall Building,

A large brick block, containing a spacious hall, from which the building takes its name. It is a large apartment, built with beautiful frescoed walls and ceilings, and will compare favorably with like halls in the largest cities of the East.

Oak Hill Cemetery,

Is situated about two miles south of Santa Clara street on the "Monterey Road," which is the southern extension of First street. It is easily found, as a large sign over the gateway informs passers by as to its

location. The enclosure comprises about twenty-five acres, including the Jewish cemetery adjoining, of which about one third embraces a side hill. It is laid out into drives and walks, many of which are still to be properly improved. It contains some very fine monuments and very pretty lots. The sexton, Mr. Gladewitz, is always present and willing to show the stranger all of the sights, and to give all desired information in regard to the grounds and occupants.

Market Plaza,

Is situated on Market street, and extends from San Fernando to San Carlos. It is the prettiest park in the city, but its surroundings are not altogether as pleasant as might be. This was the "Plaza" of old Spanish San Jose. Here were the Bull fights and Cock fights, and here on the feast days established by the Church the "Caballeros" performed their feats of horsemanship, practised their game of trying to seize the head of a rooster buried in the sand while riding by on a running horse, and baited the maddened bull or bear to the admiration of the dark señoritas in the porches of the surrounding "adobes." But now under the hand of "Los Americanos" it presents quite a different scene. It has been graded and fenced. A fine macadamized drive surrounds it, and the enclosure is already a small forest of trees from many a distant clime. The surrounding "adobes" have in many cases given place to the more modern residences;

and when the Chinese (who occupy the buildings which are on its north-eastern boundary) give way, it will become one of the most attractive localities in the city.

Academy of Notre Dame,

Or as it is commonly called "The Convent," is located on the north side of Santa Clara street just west of San Pedro. It was established in 1851, but was not incorporated until 1855. It is under the management of the "Sisters of Notre Dame," and is a Catholic institution. During the past few years many improvements have been added to both grounds and buildings, and now it is one of the main points of interest in the city. The grounds are surrounded by a high brick wall, with a wide entrance on Santa Clara street at about the center of its front. The building is of that solid massive order usually built for this purpose. Its extensive front is 160 feet, flanked by two wings, the one on the east being 200 feet deep, and that on the west 103 feet deep. Belonging to the school is a philosophical apparatus manufactured in Paris expressly for this institution: the collection of mineralogical and conchological specimens is made up by contributions from all parts of the world, and is probably the finest on the Pacific Coast. All the other appointments are on the same scale.

The regular visiting days at the Convent are Thursdays and the afternoon on Sundays. Visitors who desire to inspect the establishment will be met in

the little waiting room in one side of the gateway by one of the "Sisters," who will show them over the grounds and buildings. The extreme neatness that prevails in the dormitories, school rooms, and throughout the whole, will excite the admiration of all. The number of pupils is large, and is made up from all parts of this and adjoining States.

In our circuit around the city the next object of special interest is the

San Jose Woolen Mill,

Which is situated on the line of San Pedro street, nearly a mile north of Santa Clara street, and beyond the Railroad Depot. * The buildings were completed and ready for occupation on the 26th of February, 1870. The main building is 50 feet wide by 110 feet long, and is three stories in height. In addition to this are also the necessary engine rooms, dye houses, &c. It contains six sets of looms, and other machinery complete in proportion to its capacity. It can manufacture, per annum, 154,000 yards of cassimere, 64,000 yards of flannel, and 5,000 pairs of blankets. It was established, and is run by the "San Jose Woolen Manufacturing Company," of which Hon. R. J. Peckham, of this city, is president, manager, and principal stock-holder. It employs on an average about fifty hands, of whom three-fourths are Chinamen, who perform the same labor as girls in similar manufactories in the East. Returning to the

center of the city by way of First street, the attention of the stranger is called to the beautiful

Grounds of Mrs. S. J. Hensley,

Situated on the east side of First street, between Empire street and the railroad. These grounds, comprising about twenty-five acres, were laid out in 1853 by Major Samuel J. Hensley, and are now owned and occupied by his widow. A minute description of all the points of beauty and interest in these elegant premises would be unfair to the stranger. It is far better to let him come upon each new attraction unprepared, and the pleasure will be greatly enhanced. Frederic Hall, in his history, says of these premises: "It is the ground of enchantment. Here multifarious flowers greet the eye with every hue, and perfume the ambient air with odorous breath; here grassy lawns are shaded by gracefully hanging boughs; here gurgling waters sparkle like a jewelled queen; here the apple blossom from the cold clime greets the magnolia from the sunny South; here the fuschia, the jessamine, the orange blossom, the heliotrope and the rose array themselves in vernal splendor, as if invited by Flora at a May day festival of the goddesses. Here the shell bark stands by the side of the English walnut and the almond on friendly terms—all thriving luxuriously, as if indigenous to the same clime." It is not to be supposed, by the stranger, that these

we have described (Gen. Naglee's and Mrs. Hensley's) are the only

Beautiful Homesteads

In the city. Sprinkled all over it and its suburbs, dotting it with flowers and verdure, are handsome flower gardens and luxuriant foliage. It would require a volume of twice the size of this to give even a synopsis of them. Many door yards are graced by plats tastefully laid out, in which may be found blooming at almost every season of the year, blossoms of every hue and of the most delicious perfume. Even the humblest dwellings have these, while those of more pretensions are flanked by broad lawns, guarded by the choicest evergreens, and covered with the most rare plants. After the visitor gets outside of the business limit, it seems as though he was in a never ending garden of flowers, fruit, and foliage. He needs no directions as to where he may find these spots; whichever course he may take he is sure to come upon them at almost every turn.

Public Gardens.

Of these institutions there are three situated in and about the city. They are patronized more particularly by Germans and other foreigners, who look on Sunday as a day of recreation. "*Live Oak Park*" is situated on the banks of the Guadalupe, just on the south-western edge of the city. The "*San Jose Pleasure Gardens*" are on the north side of Santa

Clara street, just across the Guadalupe. "*Central Park*" is comparatively a new resort, and is located on the east of the city beyond the Coyote. They are each and all beautifully shaded places; but, besides being occasionally used for a 4th of July celebration, or the special gathering of some society, they are almost wholly dedicated to Sunday sports and revelry.

The Alameda.

Long before the stranger has visited all of the places before described, he has heard of and perhaps in his impatience has seen the celebrated "Alameda," the pride of our valley. This beautiful avenue is a prolongation of Santa Clara street, and extends to the village of Santa Clara which lies to the west a distance of about three miles. It was laid out and the trees, the common black willow and sycamore, planted in the year 1799 by the Indians under the direction of the "Padres" of the Santa Clara Mission, to afford a road for the dwellers in the "pueblo" of San Jose to travel over to church at the Mission. A ditch containing running water formerly ran its whole length on the north side; but the cultivation and drainage of the surrounding land has rendered it dry for many years. The total width of the avenue is one hundred feet, and the half of it between the two rows of trees is now graded and macadamized. The horse railroad which runs its entire length is wisely placed on one side, leaving the drive free for vehicles. In many

places the dark green foliage meets overhead, forming a continuous arch of luxuriant verdure. The grounds on each side are occupied by neat dwellings with the inevitable flower garden and shrubbery, while every here and there the stately mansion lifts its lofty head, looking with seeming pride down at the broad lawns which sweep down to the road. Every year this property is becoming more valuable for residences, the street railroad making it as accessible to business as almost any locality in the city limits. In 1870 certain parties coming to the conclusion that the Alameda contained more ground than was allowed by law, squatted upon various portions of the south side of the avenue, and erecting enclosures, claimed preëmption rights. The public indignation at this proceeding overcame the cupidity of some of the squatters, and they abandoned their claims. Several of them however persisted, and their claims will run through a long series of law suits before they are decided. Some of the enclosures erected, can still be seen. In passing along the Alameda from San Jose, that narrow shady road flanked by elms, and leading off to the left, is Delmas Avenue. At a distance of about a mile from town, on the left of the Alameda, and surrounded by a high board fence, are the Fair grounds of the Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society. Here are held the annual exhibitions of stock, and the semi-annual races of the San Jose Jockey Club. That large building

standing out so prominently, somewhat to the right of the Alameda about half way to Santa Clara, is the

University of the Pacific.

This institution was incorporated in 1851, and located at Santa Clara in buildings used temporarily for that purpose. The building now under our view was commenced in 1870 and completed in 1871, and is only the first of a series of structures in contemplation for the use of the University. The institution is under the especial patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. In 1858 this University graduated the first class ever graduated from a classical course by any college in the State of California. The college course is open for males and females alike, and many women have taken advantage of this fact to perfect their education.

Cook's Grove,

Owned by Mr. John Cook, one of our pioneers, and a most genial old gentleman, on the north of the Alameda near Santa Clara, will easily be found by the little lake at its entrance near the road. This is a favorite place for picnics from both towns. A few minutes' drive from here brings us to

Santa Clara,

Which dates its birth in 1777, the time of the establishment of the Mission of Santa Clara, from which it has grown to its present dimensions. It is a very pretty,

but a very sleepy looking place. It is surrounded by productive farms and fruit ranches, but its close proximity to San Jose has had a bad effect on its business. The town is chiefly important as being the location of

Santa Clara College,

Which stands upon the same ground which was formerly occupied by the old Catholic Mission Buildings, a few of which are still visible with their adobe walls and tile roofs. The old church yet stands, but with a new roof and modern front. The large, carefully preserved wooden cross, standing across the street from the church, is the same one erected when the church was built, and Indian converts and a few Mexican soldiers were the only worshippers. The college is under the control of that sect or organization among the Romanists, known as "Jesuits," or the "Society of Jesus." It was founded in 1851, by the Rev. John Nobili; but not regularly incorporated until the 28th of April, 1855, at which time it received the power to confer degrees and to possess such rights and privileges as other literary institutions. As you enter the town, turn diagonally to the left, and you will soon bring up before the door of the building, where a porter will meet you, and if it be on a Thursday, will report to the president your desire to see the college. The president then will either attend you himself, or delegate some one of the faculty to conduct you through the buildings and grounds, and will give you such in-

formation in regard to the institution as you may desire. The different departments, study, recitation, and recreation rooms, laboratories, cabinet, libraries and society halls are well worth seeing and spending time on. The institution is exceedingly wealthy, and it is said that its chemical apparatus for experimenting will compare favorably with that of any college in the United States. The last building erected was the large structure fronting on Main street, in 1870, and contains the theatrical hall, an apartment used by the students for exhibitions and dramatic entertainments. The apartment is a most spacious one, with quite complete stage furniture and appointments. The scenery is the work of an artist of no mean pretensions. There are about 200 students, among whom are many from foreign lands.

Churches in Santa Clara.

The large brick, is the Methodist Episcopal—besides which the Presbyterians, Episcopalians, Christians (or Campbellites), and Baptists, have each neat wooden churches.

The Cameron House

In the center of the business part of Santa Clara, is a well kept hotel, and every summer entertains a number of city boarders.

The Vicinity of San Jose.

No town on the coast possesses so many objects of

interest and attractive places of resort, within a few hours' drive over level valley roads, as San Jose. Among them are

The New Almaden Quicksilver Mines,

Situated about twelve miles south-east of the city. A stage leaves San Jose daily at about 3 p.m., and returns each morning: fare, one dollar. Dependence upon this conveyance, however, necessitates stopping over at the mines two nights, for the stage arrives so late, and starts into town so early the following morning, that there is but little time for sight seeing, unless one lays over one trip. If you have but one day to devote to this point, the better way is to get an early start from San Jose with a livery conveyance, and you can comfortably be back before sunset. The drive is a delightful one. The first half of the way you wind among the huge sycamores which skirt the Guadalupe. If it be summer, the creek, although further up a running, sparkling trout stream, will here be dry, and afford a nice hard graveled bed for the road. The last six miles is over a macadamized road. All is sufficiently level to make good time over, yet undulating and varied enough in views on either side to make the ride pleasant. When within a mile of your journey's end, you turn into a pretty gulch or cañon, and soon find yourself in the one crooked street of the "Hacienda," as this part of the New Almaden estate is commonly called. You are at

first reminded of an eastern manufacturing village. The long row of cottages, the noisy brook behind them, the clear running water in the ditch beside the road in front, and the high mountain rising on the right and before you, form a pretty scene, which you cannot fairly contemplate before you draw up before the

Vichy Springs Hotel.

Any one with leisure can put in a few days here profitably. Game abounds in the mountains, and in the spring good trout fishing is found up the creek, and better still on the Llagus, a few miles further south. Board at the hotel is \$2 per day, or \$10 per week. A horse and buggy can be had for \$5, or a saddle horse \$2 per day, from the stable adjoining. A mounted guide costs \$3 per day. But if you are only here for one day, order your dinner or lunch, and after resting from your ride, leisurely take a walk about the premises ; you will find the

"Springs"

Across the creek in the rear of the hotel. One taste will satisfy you that soda is one of the principal chemical ingredients of its water, quantities of which are bottled and shipped to San Francisco for sale. The following is its analysis. "One gallon contains one hundred and sixty grains of solid matter, as follows:—

Carbonate of Lime,	30	grains.
Carbonate of Magnesia,	60.4	"
Bi-carbonate of Soda,	38.6	"
Chloride of Soda,	20.2	"
Carbonate of Iron,	2.4	"
Sulphate of Lime,	3.4	"
Silica,	4.5	"

A little lemon syrup added to a glass of it makes a delightful beverage.

The Reduction Works

Should next be inspected. It may seem to be beginning at the wrong end, to examine the disposition of the ore before you see from whence it comes; but it is the wisest way, for when you come down from the mine you will be somewhat fatigued, and will be apt to omit this interesting feature, or go over it hurriedly. A person from the hotel will accompany you. Only one caution, *i.e.*, take off your gold rings, else in playing in the kettles of quicksilver they will receive a silvery coating, which can only be got off by heating or wear. The process of extracting quicksilver from cinnabar is very simple. The ore is crushed and placed in an ore chamber, which is securely covered; a fire is then built under it and the quicksilver "sublimes," and passes off in vapor through a long zig-zag passage, and over a cistern of cold water which serves to condense and precipitate the liquid metal. The vapor thence is carried up a long inclined flue, built for that purpose on the side of the mountain. By this

time it is entirely robbed of its mercurial wealth, which is conveyed by pipes to a circular cauldron, from which it is weighed into flasks of $76\frac{1}{2}$ pounds each, ready for shipment. This description of the process is necessarily deficient, but will give the visitor a general idea of the method, and his eyes will supply the rest. This process was discovered by a blacksmith named Baker, in 1850, and worked so well that fourteen smelting furnaces were erected for the use of the mines. Before this, several processes were in use, but all were very imperfect. The first was the use of gun barrels, which were filled with ore, heated, and the vapor condensed in cold water. Next, whaler's try pots were used, by taking two for a furnace, filling one with ore and inverting the other over it, and condensing the vapor in cold water. About two thousand pounds of quicksilver thus produced was the annual yield of the mine. At present it is supposed to be about 18,000 flasks of $76\frac{1}{2}$ pounds weight (English) each.

Having given this as much time as you care to, and dispatched your mid-day meal, order up your team, and having first secured from the Superintendent, whose office is in the yard near the furnaces, a pass for the purpose, start up the mountain for

The Mine.

The distance around the face of the mountain, by the road, is three miles. There are two other modes of

reaching the top of the hill. One, by taking it afoot by a trail up the ravine, a much shorter route than the road; and the other, on the cars on the inclined railway which are used to bring down the ore to the furnace. The latter method is somewhat risky, as the connecting rope sometimes breaks, and the descent becomes more rapid than safe. Arriving at the top of the hill, we find a straggling sort of village, consisting of a store, and the houses occupied by the miners and workmen. The employees are about 500 in number, of whom about three-quarters are Mexicans, and the balance Cornishmen. Experienced miners receive \$3 per day, others \$2.

At the "planea" which is the shedded platform at the mouth of the main tunnel, where the ore is assorted, you will provide yourself with a guide either from among the numerous boys who may offer, or some miner off duty, who will make provision of candles and advise as to how much clothing to wear in. Be particular to ask them in regard to this. Sometimes the visitor is taken into the main tunnel, at the end of which he climbs down ladders and inclines into an atmosphere which, with the exercise, will produce perspiration at every pore, and cause a cold if care is not taken when he emerges into the open air again. Other times he is taken into the lower tunnel, the mouth of which is on the other side of the hill, through which a cold current of air passes, requiring more outside clothing. It is safe to take your thick coat or shawl

in part way with you, in any case. Ladies need not fear to enter this mine. It is unusually dry, no water dripping from above, and but little to even soil your garments. The candle grease you will drip on each other will be the most dirt you will encounter. Hoop skirts should be left off, and if you are shod with pretty thick shoes you will be best off. The mine is well ventilated, and therefore no fear of fire damp explosions or suffocation.

One may enter, say, the upper tunnel, pass down through the mountain and out at the lower tunnel; but no directions can be given as to this, or what part of the mine you may see. The superintendent directs as to that entirely, for many reasons; one of which is danger from blasts and other causes in different localities at different times; another is, the company do not intend to give experts an opportunity of judging as to what wealth of mineral they have. The following experience may or may not be ours. Being provided with candles and guide, we enter the tunnel through which runs a tramway on which the ore is transported from the mines. We take a seat in the car and move into the cavern. Light vanishes, and the eye can distinguish nothing but the faint glimmer of the miners' lamps twinkling like stars in the distance. Visions of hidden pitfalls, sudden explosions and horrible accidents flit across the mind; but by the time the car stops, we have regained our composure and are ready to see it out. Alighting from the car, we behold

dusky forms arising from the bowels of the earth with a broad strap across their foreheads, to which is attached a leathern bag containing the ore. These are the Indian "tenateros," who bring the ore out of the upper and lower shafts. They come up and disappear again in the lower darkness like weird spirits. Casting a light down the shaft we see that their only stairway consists of notches cut in perpendicular logs, up flight after flight of which they bear their burden consisting of 200 pounds. For this service they receive \$5 per day. Formerly the ore was all transported by the "tenateros," but latterly machinery has in a great measure superseded these human pack-mules. Passing through various passages or drifts, we come upon a party of miners at work extracting the ore. They stand on single planks placed high above us in the arch, and are drilling for blasts. With every thrust of their drills their chests heave, and a deep groan is emitted which is supposed to assist in the labor, but which gives the stranger the idea that they are enduring mortal agony. Take the agonizing sounds of half a score together, with the click of their drills and the motions of their bodies, the outlines of which are just discernible by the feeble light of their flickering lamps, and one is led to believe that he has come upon the underground work shop of the ancient Titans.

Passing through this part of the mine, the visitor becomes bewildered at the numerous passages above,

below, and at every side, rendering it a perfect labyrinth out of which extrication seems impossible. But your guide knows every foot of the ground as well as he knows the rooms in his own house. We come upon many passages and localities which are closed against the visitor by the policy of the company; which, although it is willing to receive the general visitor, will not allow such visits to be made the basis of speculation. The entire mountain is catacombed by tunnels similar to the one we have just visited. Returning to the entrance of the tunnel, we once more feel the warm light of the sun, and inhale a deep breath of fresh air. At the summit of the hill stands a flag staff, and to this we take our way, as it shows a pleasant spot on which to take a few moments' rest before continuing our investigations. The view from the flag staff is grand beyond description. Santa Clara valley is spread out like a map; its orchards, fields, and flocks, and the glittering spires of San Jose and Santa Clara, and the glistening waters of San Francisco Bay, combine to make a gorgeous picture.

The New Almaden mines are named from the mines of Almaden in the province of La Mancha, near the frontier of Estremadura, in Old Spain. The mines of New Almaden are famous throughout the world, and were discovered originally by the Indians at a very early period. The first white man to whom they became known, was a captain of cavalry in the Mexican service named Castillero. It appears that the

Indians knew nothing of the quicksilver contained in the cinnabar, but worked the mines for the purpose of obtaining the red paint. Some of these Indians painted with vermilion, Castillero met, in 1845, near Bodega, and from them learning of the mine, registered and took possession of it. However, owing to a defect in the proceedings, Castillero was ousted of his title by subsequent legal action, and the mines passed the hands of a company known as the "Quicksilver Mining Company," by whom it is now held and worked.

The Guadalupe Mine

Is also a quicksilver mine, situated about four miles north-west of New Almaden, and is owned by the "Santa Clara Mining Association" of Baltimore. It contains many rich lodes, but at such a depth that their present machinery is not available for the purpose of keeping out the water. A bridle path passing through a wild and picturesque region, by the "Enriquita" mines, the property of the Almaden Company, but not now worked, connects the Guadalupe with the New Almaden. This region abounds in game, and the streams are full of trout. The stage leaves here daily, for San Jose, at seven o'clock A.M., returning in the afternoon.

Los Gatos,

Is distant from San Jose about ten miles to the southwest. It is situated on the direct road to Santa Cruz,

and at the point on the Los Gatos Creek where the "Santa Cruz Gap" opens out on the Santa Clara valley. It is noted for its pure air, beautiful scenery, mills, and trout fishing. The Santa Cruz stage, passing through here, leaves the principal hotels in San Jose at ten o'clock A.M. Fare, \$1. The road lies principally in the valley, winding along the Los Gatos Creek through farms and orchards, and at last plunging down a steep foot hill into the village of Los Gatos, lying at the mouth of a cañon, and sheltered by the rugged sides of huge mountains. The hotel is the "Ten Mile House," where board can be obtained at from \$5 to \$7 per week, and saddle horses at from \$2 to \$3 per day. A mounted guide will cost \$3 per day. There is also a private boarding house, at which board can be obtained at from \$5 to \$6 per week. On the banks of the creek are situated the Los Gatos Mills. The flouring mill is constructed of blue slate stone, and was built by Mr. Forbes, in 1854, at a cost of \$100,000. It is 100 feet square, and is three and a-half stories in height. It contains five runs of stone, and the most improved machinery. The woolen mills were built in 1870 by the Los Gatos Manufacturing Company, at a cost of \$30,000, and contain the most perfect machinery for manufacturing woolen goods of all descriptions. Both mills are driven by water from the Los Gatos, which is brought in a flume from three and a-half miles above, and is "reservoired" in a cañon 1,800 feet from, and 200 feet

above the mills, from whence it is conveyed to the wheel by a fifteen inch pipe. At the Ten Mile House the road branches on the right to Saratoga, and on the left to Lexington. Pass through the toll gate, not forgetting to drop a coin into the hand of the pretty little girl who opens it, and enter the

Santa Cruz Gap.

The road, a masterpiece of engineering skill, follows the devious course of the "arroyo" far above the roaring torrent, while above and below the huge blue rocks seem as though

"An infant's touch would urge
Their headlong passage down the verge."

The wild sage scarcely covers the nakedness of the dark rocks of the lofty mountains, and a feeling of vague, undefined terror creeps over the mind of the traveler. The road, cut like a shelf in the rock, at each turn opens out new phases of nature in her sternest mood. At a distance of $1\frac{1}{4}$ miles a cañon opens out on the road, and a finger board informs the traveller that in that direction lies "Chase's Mill." In the vicinity of these mills is some charming scenery, and lumbering can be seen in all of its departments. Another mile, and the Gap has expanded into an undulating valley, in which nestles the sleepy little hamlet of Lexington. The Santa Cruz Gap, and the mountains surrounding it, afford a fruitful field for the sportsman, botanist, and geologist, and is a noted resort for pleasure seekers.

Saratoga Springs.

From the "Ten Mile House," the road leads to the north to Saratoga, distant 4 miles. The most notable object on this road is the extensive "Almond Orchard," the enterprise of a San Jose lady. The road is hard to follow, and not desirable for carriages, although not dangerous. The most desirable manner in which to reach Saratoga and the Springs is to take the street cars at San Jose at 8 o'clock in the morning, and connect with the Saratoga stage, which leaves Santa Clara half an hour later. The stage fare is \$1 and the distance 8 miles. The road leads through the finest farming land in the valley, and past the celebrated Quito Ranch. The town itself is a little straggling village in which is located a paper and paste-board mill, and a flouring mill. The main object of the visitor is to see the renowned Congress Springs and for this purpose he follows the road to the right, several times crossing the devious creek which cuts its way into the heart of the wild blue mountain. One mile will bring you to the "Pacific Congress Springs Hotel," a comfortable structure with several fine houses and neat cottages near by for private families visiting the Springs for the season. Board is charged at the rate of \$14 to \$16 per week. This includes saddle horses, and the use of the Springs and baths. The Springs lie to the left of the hotel and across the creek at a distance of about a third of a mile. They are situated in a wild and grandly picturesque

cañon near a rushing rivulet dotted with charming cascades. Art has been added to nature by providing seats in shady nooks, while an extensive dancing floor has been erected on the grounds. Every thing about the premises is fitted up for the convenience of the guests. The following is the chemical analysis of the water of the Spring.

One gallon of water contains 335.85 grains of solid matter, consisting of

Chloride of Sodium.....	119,159
Sulphate of Soda.....	12,110
Carbonate of Soda.....	123,351
Carbonate of Iron.....	14,030
Carbonate of Lime.....	17,295
Silica Alumina, and trace Magnesia.....	49,882

For miles up the creek, from the hotel, excellent trout fishing is found in the spring. The stage leaves the hotel for Santa Clara at nine o'clock each morning.

Penitencia Canon,

About six miles east of San Jose, is well worth a visit. Its accessibility, the beauty of the scenery, the sulphur springs, and the many objects of interest to be found in its vicinity, combine to render it a favorite resort for pleasure seekers and invalids. Starting from the hotel, we proceed out Santa Clara street, and at a short distance beyond the Coyote Bridge, we turn to the left in obedience to the dictates of a finger board, and are in the plain road to

the cañon. The road passes directly across the valley to the east of the city, past the Pala Ranch, and through the choicest land in the county. At a distance of about five miles from the town, the road winds over the foot hills at an easy grade to the top of the mountains, covered with herds and fields of waving grain. As the ascent proceeds, an ever-changing picture is presented to the traveller; at each turn in the road new beauties are opened out to the vision like the oft changing kaleidescope. Santa Clara valley lies at our feet in all its magnificence, covered with beautiful fields, and dotted here and there with spots of verdure, out of which gleam the white walls of farm houses. Midway in the range of vision lies the city of San Jose, stretched out before our eyes, with its tall spires, and the dome of the Court House glistening in the sun, forced out in bold relief by the dark background formed by the somber mountains of the coast range. To the right, lies San Francisco Bay. A drive of a mile and a-half brings us to the summit, from which with a good glass the city of San Francisco can be plainly seen. From this point the descent begins. Half a mile from the summit, we come upon the banks of the cañon. Its sides are covered with a luxuriant growth of live oak, interspersed with the brilliant foliage of the buckeye, while from the bottom of the ravine the venerable sycamore lifts its glistening form. A drive of half a mile further, over a road cut in the sides of the cañon,

brings us to the Alum Rock Springs Hotel, a two story building standing at the bottom of the cañon, and built more with an eye to comfort than beauty. Through the bottom of the cañon runs the Penitencia Creek, a wild mountain stream, filled with cascades, and abounding with trout. To the rear of the hotel, and about a hundred yards therefrom, the visitor comes upon the first of the springs for which the locality is noted, bubbling out of the side of the hill, leaving a white line of sulphur and alum in its track. The water, which is very warm, is confined in a tank, and led thence into the bathing houses which stand near by. Up the cañon, past scores of smaller springs, each with a different analysis, the visitor arrives, at a distance of about 200 yards from the hotel, at a low building on the opposite side of the creek, built apparently in the side hill. From underneath this building issues a stream of black liquid, which, as it falls into the creek, transforms it to an inky hue for several yards around. Opening the door of this house a large tunnel is revealed, cut for a distance of forty feet under the mountain. This is the

Mineral Vapor Bath,

So highly prized by invalids. At the rear of the tunnel a white sulphur spring issues, the water of which is perfectly colorless; but as it forces its way underneath the tunnel and through the mineral formation, it becomes so tinged with iron that it is rendered com-

pletely black. These baths are found most beneficial by many of the parties who visit these springs in search of health. Immediately above this is a soda spring, the analysis of which is almost identical with that of the celebrated "German Seltzer." At a distance of about a mile above the hotel, and a pleasure walk therefrom, are the

Upper Falls of the Penitencia.

Here, in the wildest portion of the cañon, the creek precipitates itself over a rough shelf seventy feet high. Half a mile down the creek from the Upper Falls, are the

Lower Falls.

A perpendicular descent of about thirty feet. In fact, the Penitencia Creek is one unbroken series of falls and cascades from its source to the point at which it flows into the valley. About half a mile from the hotel, down the creek, is

Alum Rock,

A perpendicular cliff rising abruptly from the creek, chiefly interesting on account of the deposits of alum and sulphur in its crevices.

This whole cañon is the property of the city of San Jose, and is set aside for a public park. It is in contemplation at some future day to improve it by walks and drives, and to build an avenue from the east end of Santa Clara street directly to it.

During the summer a small stage runs between town and the hotel daily.

Warm Springs,

Twelve miles from San Jose, just across the northern line of the county, in Alameda county, was the first public watering place in California, and was for many years very popular. The water is strongly impregnated with sulphur, and is just warm enough for a luxuriant bath. The hotel buildings are quite extensive, but the property has lately passed into the hands of a gentleman who intends it for his private use, and it is therefore closed to the public.

Other Interesting Points,

Than those above mentioned, for a day's excursion, are numerous.

Calaveras Valley,

About twelve miles north east from San Jose, is an elevated valley, beautiful with verdure and wild flowers in spring and early summer. It has a trout stream running through it, and plenty of game in it and on the surrounding hills. It is reached by taking the right hand road at Milpitas. There is no hotel there, but it is a delightful place for a picnic, and the richest milk, cream, &c., can be had from the farmers living there.

San Felipe Valley,

is similarly situated in the same mountain range some

fourteen miles south east of San Jose. Dairy farming and stock raising are carried on largely in both valleys, and in this whole eastern range. Persons wishing to breathe mountain air, and live on the fat of the land, can arrange for board at ranches in either of the above valleys at reasonable rates, and have plenty of mustangs to ride.

Fishing and Hunting.

Different kinds of game in their season abound in the vicinity of San Jose. Grizzly bears may be met in the ranges of mountains on either side of the valley. Deer are also quite plenty. Hare are plentiful in the fields skirting the foot hills on the west side ; this locality affording them more shelter in the shape of sage brush and chimesal than on the eastern side where they are less plentiful. These afford fine sport to those who are fond of hunting with hounds ; considerable numbers of which of superior breed are raised and trained by some of our sportsmen, among whom coursing matches are frequent. Cotton tail rabbits also abound in the same region, and in the willows along the Los Gatos near town. Geese and the different varieties of duck can be killed without number in the winter, in the ponds, caused by the rains in the fields, and on the salt marsh near Milpitas and Alviso. English snipe are also plentiful. Quail are very abundant in the foot hills and mountains. Doves furnish sport for the amateur in the fields, and near the wet places, throughout the valley. Scarcely a stream flows into

the valley, from the mountains, on either side, but is literally "full of trout," in the spring. The taking of all of these kinds of game, is regulated by a state law for their protection. Which permits killing of game only at certain seasons, and will be found on p. 85.

Population.

The population of the city of San Jose proper, according to the last census, was about 10,000; but if those dwelling on the Alameda and the different homesteads surrounding the city are estimated, it will increase the count to about 12,000. This number is composed mainly of Americans, but also includes many persons of all nationalities, the Germans predominating among the foreigners. Every year witnesses a steady growth in the number of inhabitants; the salubrity of the climate, business and social advantages, and the excellence of the common schools, attracting many who have acquired a competency in the mines or some unpleasant or unhealthy locality; and those who, on account of failing health or advancing old age, can no longer endure the winters in their northern homes are flocking here and making new homes in this milder climate.

City Government.

The officers of the city are elected annually and bi-annually, and consist of a mayor, five councilmen, treasurer, marshal, clerk, and superintendent of schools. The mayor and councilmen hold office for two years.

Financial Condition.

The reports for the fiscal year ending December 31st, 1871, show a large balance in the Treasury. The city is free from debt, while the different funds have a goodly surplus to their credit. The reports of the assessor for the last fifteen years show that the amount of taxable property has more than doubled in value every four years.

The Fire Department

Consists of a volunteer force of about two hundred and fifty men, comprising two engine companies, one with a steamer, and one with a superior hand engine; one hook and ladder company, and one independent hose company. Another engine company is organized in the southern part of the city, who are soon to be supplied with a machine.

Sewerage.

In 1871 a survey was made by the City Surveyor, and on his report a system of sewerage was adopted, which, when carried into effect, will make San Jose one of the most perfectly drained cities in the Union. The main sewer extends along Fourth street to the north beyond the city limits, and thence into the Guadalupe Creek; with this, branch drains from every street are to connect. This main and the Santa Clara street branch are already completed in accordance with the plan. The sewerage fund is steadily increas-

ing, and it will be but a short time before the whole system will be in operation.

Numbers of Streets.

It is of importance to the visitor that he should understand the system by which the streets in the city are numbered, in order that he can find his way to any given point without a guide. For the streets running North and South, Santa Clara street marks 300, and thence the numbers decrease to the North, and increase to the South. For the streets running East and West, First street marks 300, and the numbers decrease to the West and increase to the East.

The San Jose Gas Company

Was organized in 1860, by a special charter granted to James A. Hagen. In 1861 the first light for the city was had from this source, consisting of only seven burners for street purposes. For the first year, the consumption of gas was only 65,000 feet; in 1870 the consumption was 3,961,270 cubic feet, thus giving some idea of the growth of the city during that interval. The works of the company are situated on Third street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando, and their mains and branch pipes extend through all the principal streets for the supply of street lamps, stores, and private dwellings.

San Jose Water Company.

This company was organized in 1866, with a capital

stock of \$100,000. They obtained the exclusive privilege of supplying the towns of San Jose and Santa Clara with water for a term of twenty-five years. Their first works were situated at the southeast corner of Market and San Antonio streets, and consisted simply of artesian wells, from which the water was pumped into large tanks by means of steam engines, thence conducted through pipes to the different consumers. However, the rapid growth of the city soon rendered this supply inadequate, and in 1868 the company obtained a franchise for the use of the water of the Los Gatos Creek. In order to extend their works a reorganization was had during the same year, and the capital stock increased to \$300,000. In November, 1869, the company commenced the work of building flumes, and laying the necessary pipes for the purpose of bringing the water to the city, and in June, 1870, about seven months from the commencement of the work, the citizens of San Jose were furnished with pure fresh water from one of the clearest mountain streams in the State. To accomplish this there were constructed two miles of flume, and over eight miles of thirteen inch pipe. Over twelve miles of mains have already been laid in the streets of San Jose, and these are being steadily extended to meet the rapidly increasing demand. The water is rather softer than artesian water, and is as pure as crystal. In fact, the people of San Jose have a mountain spring in their very dwellings. The

stream is tapped about two miles above Los Gatos, and is conducted by means of a flume two miles in length, to the first reservoir, having a capacity of 2,000,000 gallons. Thence by pipes to the second reservoir, located about seven miles from San Jose, with a capacity of 2,500,000 gallons. There is still another reservoir about three and a-half miles from San Jose, capable of holding 3,500,000 gallons. These reservoirs are all situated near the Los Gatos road, and can be seen by the stranger on his visit to the Santa Cruz Gap. In addition to these reservoirs the company contemplate building another in the cañon above Los Gatos, capable of holding a three months' supply, which will enable them to meet all the demands for water during the dryest season.

Street Railroads.

San Jose is well supplied with street railroads for a city of its size. The Santa Clara street railroad extends from the Coyote Bridge along Santa Clara street, and the Alameda to the town of Santa Clara. It was built in 1868, by a company of which Mr. Samuel A. Bishop was president, and the leading spirit. The First street railroad also owes its existence to the energy of Mr. Bishop.

This road runs through First street, from the extreme northerly to the extreme southerly limits of the city, with a branch along Julian street to San Pedro, thence northerly to the Railroad Depot.

Santa Clara Valley Agricultural Society.

This society was organized in 1854. It has for its object the development of the agricultural resources, and the perfection of all the productions of the county. At the present time it is in excellent condition, owning a large tract of ground on the Alameda, valued at about \$100,000, with quite a large sum of ready cash in its treasury. Annual fairs are held in the Autumn of each year, which produce a collection of choice fruits, flowers, mechanical work and a display of fine stock, surpassed nowhere in the country.

Farmers' Club.

This is an association of the farmers of the county, who come together every Saturday afternoon and discuss some subject relative to the agricultural welfare of the county. The association was formed in 1871. Their place of meeting is on First street, in the wooden block just south of the Court House. The rooms are fitted up as reading rooms, containing works on the cultivation of the soil, and the care of stock, together with the agricultural newspapers and periodicals published in all portions of the Union.

The Churches of San Jose,

Of all denominations, are both commodious and neat, and a slight description of each one may not be without interest to the visitor.

Roman Catholic.

This of necessity comes first in the catalogue; the Roman Catholic religion being the faith professed by the first white settlers of the country, they being nearly all Spaniards. Their first church edifice was built in 1803, and consisted of a low adobe building, thatched with tules, and situated on the south east corner of Market and San Fernando streets. In 1835 a larger building of the same material was built on the opposite corner of the street, where their present place of worship now stands. In 1859, this was covered with brick, and a new roof and towers being added, did service until 1870, when the project was formed of erecting a church building, which for size and beauty, should be surpassed by none on the Pacific Coast. In pursuance of this plan, the old church was partly demolished, to make room for the new edifice, but want of funds compelled a suspension of the work, when the rear of the new building was completed. The size and style of the finished portion of the building, will give some idea of the magnificence of the structure when completed. The main building will extend to Market street, from which will be the main entrance. The congregation is large. Services are held regularly every Sunday.

Presbyterian.

This church, situated east side of Second street, between St. John and Santa Clara streets, is a large

brick building with an imposing spire. It is finished plainly, but with an eye to comfort. The building is the first Protestant church in San Jose, and seats about 500, comfortably. Cost about \$25,000. The Society was organized in 1849 in the "Juzgado," or town Judgment Hall, where services were held for a short time; the hall of the Legislature was then used for this purpose. The old church, the predecessor of the present building, was built in 1851, at a cost of \$3,000. It was dedicated February 9th, of that year. The congregation is large and regular in their attendance. Services are held on Sundays at 11 o'clock A. M. and in the evening. Sabbath school at half past 12 M. The regular weekly prayer meetings are held on Thursday evenings.

Methodist Episcopal.

This church stands on the west side of Second street, near the corner of Santa Clara. The building is new, having been erected in 1869 to replace one burned down on the same site. This is one of the most convenient and pleasant church buildings in the State, and cost with its furniture, nearly \$22,000. The auditorium is on the second floor, which is reached by a flight of stairs on each side of the main entrance. The floor is covered with a beautiful carpet and the seats are luxuriously cushioned. The audience room is surrounded on all sides by a spacious gallery capable of accommodating quite a number of people. The

seating capacity of the building is about 500. At the rear and back of the altar a passage way leads to the study of the pastor and to the apartments below. In the basement is a large and pleasant lecture room, used for prayer meetings, sabbath school, church festivals, etc. Adjoining the lecture room, on the rear, are two spacious class rooms. Regular Sunday services are held at eleven o'clock A.M., and in the evening. Sunday school, at two o'clock P.M. Regular weekly prayer meetings are held on Thursday evenings.

Trinity (Episcopalian).

This church is situated on the south-east corner of Second and St. John's streets. It is a wooden building in Gothic style, fitted up in a plain, unostentatious manner. It contains a fine organ, and the services are conducted in the most impressive manner. The congregation is as yet small, but is steadily increasing. Services are held on Sundays at eleven o'clock A.M., and in the evening. Sabbath school meets at half-past nine A.M. Weekly services on Friday evenings.

Baptist.

The first Baptist Church was organized in 1850. In the latter part of the same year they built a small wooden church on the north-west corner of Santa Clara and Third streets. This was burned down four years later. In 1859, they completed and dedicated the church now occupied by them on the north-east

corner of Second and San Antonio streets. This building is of brick, surmounted by a spire. Services on Sundays at eleven o'clock A.M., and in the evening. Sabbath school at half-past twelve o'clock.

German Methodist.

This church is situated on Third street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando. It is a fine structure, built nearly after the plan of the Methodist Episcopal Church building. The congregation is large and composed almost entirely of Germans. Services on Sunday at eleven o'clock A.M., and in the evening. Sabbath school at nine o'clock A.M.

Methodist Episcopal Church, South,

Is situated on the north-east corner of San Fernando and Second streets. It is a low brick structure, built and dedicated in 1852. It is, as its name indicates, a "southern" church, and its congregation is composed chiefly of persons from the Southern States, of whom there are a large number located in and around San Jose. Services on Sunday at eleven o'clock A.M., and in the evening. Sunday school at half-past twelve o'clock M. Weekly prayer meetings on Thursday evenings.

Christian Brethren,

Are but recently organized. Their church is southwest corner of Third and San Antonio streets. Services are held on every second and fourth Sunday

in each month. Sunday school every Sunday at 9.45 A.M.

African M. E. Church,

North-west corner of Fourth and San Antonio streets. Services on Sunday at eleven A.M., and in the evening.

Friends'

Meeting house, corner of Ninth and St. James streets. Regular meetings every First-day and Thursday, at 11 A.M.

Jewish Synagogue,

North-east corner of Third and San Antonio streets. Regular Sabbath service, Saturday morning, nine to eleven A.M. Friday evening service at the usual hour of evening meetings.

Unity Congregation,

Have no building, but meet every Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock, at Music Hall on First street. Sunday school at twelve M.

Young Men's Christian Association.

Have pleasant rooms in the "Bank of San Jose" building, corner of Santa Clara and First streets. Their library contains about one thousand volumes of well selected matter, and their reading room, which is free to all, is well supplied with home and eastern periodicals. Their rooms are open daily, from eight A.M. until nine P.M.

Societies.

The different secret and benevolent societies are well represented in San Jose. Most of them have separate lodges, beautifully fitted, and decorated in accordance with the usages of their respective orders.

Masonic.

San Jose Lodge, No. 10. Lodge in the brick block, on the east side of First street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando. Meets the first and third Mondays of each month.

Friendship Lodge, No. 210. Organized October 14th, 1870. Meets at the rooms in Welch's building, on First street, on the first and third Thursdays of each month.

Hayward Chapter, No. 14, R. A. M. Meets on the second and fourth Wednesdays of each month, at the rooms of San Jose Lodge, No. 10.

San Jose Commandery, No. 10, K. T. Meets at the rooms of San Jose Lodge, No. 10, on the first and third Wednesdays of each month.

I. O. O. F.

San Jose Lodge, No. 34. Meets every Wednesday night, at the rooms in the brick block, on the east side of First street, between Santa Clara and San Fernando streets, and opposite Eldorado street.

Garden City Lodge, No. 142. Meets every Friday evening at their lodge room in Welch's building, First street.

San Jose Encampment. Meets the first and third Tuesdays of each month, at the rooms of San Jose Lodge, No. 34.

Allemania Lodge, (German) I. O. O. F. Meets every Monday night, at the rooms of the San Jose Lodge.

Red Men.

San Jose Stamm, No. 177. Meets every Thursday evening, at the lodge room of San Jose Lodge, I. O. O. F.

Osceola Tribe, No. 21. Improved order of Red Men. Meets every Tuesday evening at Odd Fellows Lodge room, Welch's building.

Benevolent Societies.

Hebrew Bikur Cholim Society of San Jose. Meets at the Synagogue, corner Third and San Antonio streets, on the first Sunday of each month.

Ladies Benevolent Society, for the relief of the poor. Meets once a month, at the rooms of the Young Men's Christian Association. This is composed of the wives of our best citizens, is unsectarian, well supported and an instrument of much good.

Ladies Hebrew Benevolent Society meets at the call of the President.

San Jose German Club. (Social) Organized 1854. Meets four times a week, at 284 Santa Clara street.

Temperance.

Champions of the Red Cross. Meet every Tuesday night at the Masonic Lodge room.

Eden Division, No. 5, S. of T. Meets at the Friends Meeting house, corner St. James and Ninth streets, every Wednesday evening.

Stella Lodge, No. 295. I. O. G. T. Meets every Tuesday evening, at 362 Third street.

San Jose Turnverein Society. Meet at Turner's Halle, on Second street, as follows: For General Exercise, first Wednesday in each month. For Musical Exercise, every Tuesday evening. .

San Jose Athletic Club. Gymnasium over the livery stable, on Santa Clara street opposite the Auzerais House.

School Facilities.

The system of public schools in San Jose is probably as nearly perfect as in any other city of the size in the Union. The schools are perfectly graded, and in charge of the most competent teachers. In addition to the large school buildings on Santa Clara and Reed streets, there are numerous other school houses located in different portions of the city, according to the needs of the pupils. The fund for the maintenance of the schools is derived from the sale of the "Pueblo lands," a vast tract, extending for many miles, east, north and south of the city, the title to which was finally settled in the city. There is also quite an apportionment from State and County funds, and a city tax. The rate of city taxation for school purpose is 35 cents on the hundred dollars. On the 1st of January, 1872, there was in the school fund a

balance of \$17,615.76 after paying all the expenses of the preceding year. This balance or surplus has been steadily increasing at the rate of about \$6,000 per annum. The expenses of the schools for 1871 were \$38,676.92; of this sum, \$17,643.66 were expended for buildings and improvements, leaving \$21,033.26 as the actual running expenses. The school year is divided into two terms, commencing in July and January. The course of instruction comprehends a thorough English course, including mathematics up to geometry; physical and practical geography, English composition and analysis, physiology and hygiene, penmanship, vocal music, &c. Examinations are held at the termination of each school year, and pupils are promoted as their progress warrants. A pupil graduating from the High School, should be competent to receive a certificate to teach a first grade school.

Artesian Wells

Are one of the features of this valley. The visitor will have no difficulty in finding them; they are on nearly every block in town, and at every farm house outside. The county assessor returns over five hundred in the city and country immediately surrounding; all, however, are not flowing wells. Many only flow during the rainy season and following spring. Others are at times choked up by disturbances of the lower strata, caused by earthquakes, or by sand and sedi-

ment produced by the flow of the water itself. The damage to flowing wells caused by earthquakes is counterbalanced by the effect they have on wells which have been choked up, the shock often shaking out the obstructions and reproducing the flow of water. Several years since, artesian wells became so numerous that a lively fear was entertained that serious damage might result from so great a waste of water; and the Legislature, by an act, compelled the owners to place a cap over the pipes, thus confining the flow to a small stream only sufficient to prevent the well from becoming stagnant. A ride toward Alviso or Milpitas, will in a few miles take the visitor in sight of artesian wells flowing with a full head. The process of constructing these wells is to force into the ground, with a heavy lever, sheet iron pipe in sections of two feet, and usually seven inches in diameter, and excavating the dirt from the interior with instruments made for that purpose. The pipe is made of two sizes, one just fitting into the other, and as the tubing is pushed down, others are added to the exterior and interior alternately, thus making a double thickness of pipe "breaking joints" throughout. Artesian water can be reached at a depth of from forty-five to sixty feet, and it generally rises in the pipes close to the surface; but in order to secure an overflowing well, it is necessary to sink the tubing to a greater depth, except on the low grounds. Surface water, so called in distinction from artesian water, is found in most

localities by digging a few feet, even during the dry-est portion of the year, so the roots of shade and fruit trees after one year's growth find ample moisture. The surface water is usually too brackish for drinking purposes. The artesian water, if used as it comes from the well, is apt to taste of the iron of the piping, and a little warm—the deeper the well, the warmer the water ; but if left a short time exposed to the air it becomes sweet and cool, the only objection to its use being that it is a trifle too hard for washing purposes. The cost of constructing these wells is as follows :—

For the first 100 feet.....	40 cents per foot.
From 100 to 150 “	65 “ “ “
“ 150 to 200 “	90 “ “ “
“ 200 feet upwards	1.40 “ “ “

To this estimate add 70 or 75 cents per foot for pipe. On the lowest ground in the city, as between Fourth and Eighth streets, an overflow is obtained from wells less than 100 feet in depth, whilst on the highest ground, as along First and Market streets, it is necessary to descend over 200 feet in order to secure an overflow. The well at the corner of First street and Fountain alley is 250 feet deep. To raise the water two or three feet above the surface is considered sufficient for irrigating purposes ; but there are some wells with a sufficient head to carry water to the second story of a dwelling house. There are a number of such wells on the lower ground towards Alviso. There is an artesian well on the premises of Judge C.

G. Thomas, on the Guadalupe, about three miles north of the center of the city, which takes the water to the garret of a high two-story house. This well, with another, supplies water sufficient for the irrigation of fifty-five acres of strawberries. Below is given a list of five of the deepest wells in the county.

Well at the Old Hospital.....	355 feet deep.
“ Mrs. Hensley’s.....	302 “ “
“ Mountain View	460 “ “
“ China Smith’s	307 “ “
“ James Murphy’s.....	437 “ “

Santa Clara Beet Sugar Company.

This company was organized in 1870. The dry seasons that followed the date of organization, and the difficulty attendant upon securing sufficient seed for the first crop, have somewhat retarded their operations. But the delay is only temporary, and it will be but a short time before works are put up, and the business of manufacturing sugar be added to others in our valley.

Real Estate.

The prices of real estate in the city are, of course, varied in proportion to the desirability of the location. Business property ranges from \$50 to \$500 per front foot. Property for dwellings can be had for almost any price, to suit the means of the purchaser. Desirable property close to the business center is held at high figures, but there is any amount of property in

excellent localities, that can be purchased for small sums, and on most reasonable terms. The laboring man, with but a few dollars, has an opportunity through the Homestead Associations, of securing a home for his family, with but very little expense. A monthly payment without interest, for a period of years, will secure a fine lot, on pleasant grounds near to the city. Rents run all the way from \$8 to \$50 per month. A comfortable house in a good location, large enough for an average family, will cost from \$15 per month upwards. Farming lands show almost as much difference in price as city property, the prices ranging from \$3 to \$500 per acre, according to the class of land and its location; and in fact the location marks the different classes of farming lands. Real estate is not classed according to the quality of soil, for that is all *good*, but in reference to its being mountain or valley land. Most of the roughest land in the county, will in time become the most valuable, as it is being steadily demonstrated that the hills are the best adapted to the growth of the vine, and scarcely any hill is so precipitous as to preclude its cultivation for this purpose. Good improved farms can be had for \$25 and \$50 per acre. There are large tracts of choice ground in the country for rent, and many of the most substantial and successful farmers lease the ground they cultivate.

The Soil,

As has been stated above, such a thing as poor soil is unknown in Santa Clara valley. The quality runs from good to best. Every where it is most productive, and yields a generous return for the efforts of the husbandman, while the peculiarities of the climate, render it possible to grow almost every species of produce. The principal grain crop is wheat, of which immense tracts are annually planted, and which returns a large yield, fifty bushels per acre being nothing uncommon. Large quantities of barley are also raised, while oats grow wild without cultivation. Vegetables of all kinds grow readily, and attain the greatest perfection. As a single instance, among many; a beet of the Mangel Wurtzel variety, was exhibited in San Jose in January, 1872, weighing 170 pounds, grown from seed planted the previous March. In no locality on the globe is the farmer so assured of success, as in this valley.

Climate.

The peculiarities of the climate of our valley are but little understood by most people at the east, who have an idea that the year is divided into the wet and dry seasons; that during the former, the country is deluged with rain, and during the latter, is parched and dried up by a blazing torrid sun. Nothing could be more erroneous. The climate is genial at all times. We are neither oppressed by hot, sultry, summer

weather, nor are we chilled by the sharp, biting frosts of the eastern winter. The rains commence in earnest, generally in December, although there are usually small showers, from time to time, during October and November. The December rains are copious, and render the soil of a fit condition for cultivation, and last from a week to three weeks, with slight intervals. After these rains, the weather clears up, the grass begins to grow, and the whole valley presents the appearance of an eastern Spring. The air is mild, and is just of that temperature which farmers denominate good growing weather. Usually, no more hard rain falls for a month or six weeks, and in the meantime the farmers have finished their seeding, and are ready for what is termed the "late rains." These generally commence in February, and consist of frequent showers, similar to the Spring rains at the east, and continue into March, with a tolerable certainty of a good rain at the equinox. This is the extent, excepting a few April showers, of the wet season, so much dreaded by those who never witnessed one. The description above given, of course, varies in different years; but this is about an average of the season, and even in the most unfavorable years, the ground is never in so bad a condition, or continues so, for so long a time, as it does in the east during the "breaking up" time in the Spring. After the rain ceases to fall the weather grows warmer, but never becomes oppressively hot. Toward the middle of the day, when

the rays of the sun are the warmest, the trade winds come up the valley from the Bay, and moderate the temperature of the atmosphere to just that degree that renders it most delightful. Below is given the average temperature of each month, for one year, taken from Hall's History. The observations were taken in San Jose, by Mr. Jackson Lewis, and are exactly correct.

			6 A. M.		12.30 P. M.		6 P. M.
			Deg.		Deg.		Deg.
1850.	June	..	52.40	..	77.03	..	60.40
"	July	..	55.32	..	81.71	..	64.84
"	August	..	53.16	..	83.74	..	64.87
"	September	..	55.63	..	79.17	..	65.10
"	October	..	46.48	..	74.68	..	63.06
"	November	..	34.40	..	59.77	..	52.30
"	December	..	36.61	..	53.68	..	45.26
1851.	January	..	36.68	..	54.42	..	48.00
"	February	..	38.93	..	53.32	..	48.61
"	March	..	39.99	..	62.58	..	51.29
"	April	..	50.37	..	69.23	..	54.00
"	May	..	48.26	..	69.90	..	54.97

The nights are always cool, and admit of sound, refreshing sleep at all seasons of the year. During the intervals between the cessation of rain and its return, the farmer needs no shelter for either stock or produce. The grain can be left in the field where it is harvested and threshed, until it suits the owner's convenience to haul it to market. There are no sudden showers to interfere with out-door work, and one of the most practical values of the climate is the absolute certainty with which the weather at any particu-

lar date can be predicted. The adaptability of the climate to agriculture is inexhaustible. All classes of vegetation, which will flourish almost anywhere on the globe, can be successfully cultivated here. There is probably no more healthful climate in the world. There are no climatic diseases, and the presence of infections and contagions never creates an alarm, as it is known they can never amount to an epidemic. Consumption is unknown, only as it is brought here by invalids who seek relief.

During some winters, some quite hard frosts are experienced, and, very rarely, a thin skin of ice formed in the night, out of doors; while other entire winters are found with scarcely a single frost. Thunder storms are unknown. — When an equalization of electrical forces becomes necessary, it develops itself in

Earthquakes,

Which without doubt, so far as this locality is concerned, are attributable to this cause. No description can convey to the stranger any idea of the sensation one of these produces. It must be experienced to be realized. The country along the coast, from the Bay of San Francisco south, is subject to their frequent occurrence. There is never previous warning, and the first shock is invariably heavier than those which immediately follow it; so if you are not scared to death at first, there is no occasion to be alarmed about what is to follow. you are indoors, the safest way is to re-

main there, for the few who have been killed or injured on these occasions, have been those that ran out just in time to catch a falling chimney or cornice on their heads, or have jumped from some window or balcony in their fright. The actual damage to buildings has never been great; walls of loosely constructed adobes, toppling chimneys and fire walls have been thrown down, but buildings constructed with this disturbance in view, with galvanized iron chimneys, and walls well tied with iron bars, are never injured. The damage to persons or property in any Eastern State, by lightning, or in the West, by tornadoes, will greatly exceed that by earthquakes in California.

Strawberry Culture.

Of all the small fruit family, the strawberry undoubtedly stands at the head of the list—both for home consumption and in a commercial point of view. Coming as they do amongst the first of the season, when the desire is strong for fruits, and having that rich, delicious flavor and high color, giving tone to the stomach and vigor to the system, makes them a favorite with all. The county of Santa Clara is much the largest and indeed the only successful strawberry growing locality on the coast. Six or seven years ago a few acres would have contained all the plants in the valley. In 1871, the county assessor estimates that there are twelve hundred acres, comprising 12,000,000 plants in the county, and most of them are in the im-

mediate vicinity of San Jose. The largest quantity shipped in one day in 1871, was about eight hundred chests, or forty tons. Market is found for them in San Francisco, and at all points on the Central Pacific Railroad as far east as Salt Lake. They are raised by Chinamen, and principally by contract. The land owner furnishing the land and plants, plowing and leveling the same; the laborers furnishing all the work, including planting, ditching, hoeing, irrigating, and picking. The proceeds, less the expense of shipping and commission of sales, are divided between the contracting parties. The yield is about three hundred pounds per day, to the acre, at the height of the season; but taking the whole season through, it is not more than one-third of this. The season varies in time of ripening, generally commencing about the 10th of April, and lasts about two months, when there is considerable falling off; then a second crop, much lighter than the first, of several weeks duration. Some seasons the crops run into each other, and make good picking about four months. The bearing, however, lasting from the 1st of April until the 1st of December, but not in paying quantities. The variety most in use here is the Longworth's Prolific, some *Triumph de Grand*, and some *Jucunda* are raised, but are not considered profitable here as yet. Among the largest growers are Pancoast, A. M. Ogier, Charles Wade, C. G. Thomas, and Isaac Bird, each of whom have over thirty acres in bearing. It is estimated that about

three times as many are produced as find a profitable market, so that until the consumers are increased this business cannot be lucrative. The price varies from fifty cents per pound for the earliest, to two cents, during their extreme abundance.

Vine Culture.

The cultivation of the vine has always occupied considerable attention in this valley. The ease with which the grape is cultivated, the immense yield of fruit, and the readiness with which it can be marketed in different forms, all combine to make it a leading production of the county. At the present time, nearly every farm contains a vineyard of greater or less extent, while many persons devote their entire attention to this business. The finest vineyards and those most easy of access from the city, are those of Gen. Naglee, situated at his premises in town, Mr. D. M. Harwood's, about seven miles south-west of town, Mr. Isaac Branham's, about six miles south-west of town, and that of Dr. Stockton. Formerly no grapes were raised, except the Mission or California grape, introduced by the "Padres" of the Missions, but experiments having demonstrated that all the choicest varieties of foreign grapes thrive as well here as in their native soil, great care has been taken to introduce the best varieties, and now our vineyards are not only noted for the amount of fruit produced, but challenge European competition in regard to quality. Gen. Naglee, to

whom this state of affairs is mainly due, makes the statement that Santa Clara County produces a better quality of the same varieties of grapes than is done in France. It would be impossible to give the total yield of this fruit for the entire county, but some idea can be had of its magnitude, when it is known that Gen. Naglee alone, during the season of 1871, used a million of pounds for the purposes of distillation. There are also two other fruit distillers in the county, to say nothing of the wine produced, and the raisins manufactured, and the vast quantity shipped to market fresh. The yield to an acre of ground in this county is something immense. In one instance fourteen tons have been harvested from a single acre, but this is an exceptional case. The manufacture of raisins is another source of profit from this culture. The choicest Malaga raisins are in no wise superior to some which have been produced in Santa Clara County. When the adaptability of the climate and the soil to the culture of the grape is considered, and the fact that the ground within our borders not cultivated is just the kind suited to vineyards, there can be no doubt that this county will in time be prominently known throughout the country as a grape producing district.

Other Fruits.

All fruits of almost every clime can be and are grown in this county, and yield large returns. Apples,

pears, peaches, prunes, plums, apricots, nectarines, figs, olives, oranges, lemons, etc., find a congenial home in this valley. The yield from each is in proportion to that of those fruits of which special mention has been made above. With these fruits, as with the grape, exceeding great care has been observed of late years in securing the choicest varieties, and the orchards of inferior fruit are fast being rooted out of the country. The soil and climate is so well adapted to their growth, that trees begin to bear at the third year, and often contain more fruit than their trunks will bear. It is nothing uncommon to see fruit trees with a trunk only one and a-half inches in diameter at the ground, loaded with the hugest of apples, pears, etc. It is not to be wondered at, that where so little labor is required in cultivation, and the returns are so quick and so large, that every farmer should be provided with an orchard of choice fruit. One specialty in the fruit business of this valley is the drying of prunes, which is carried on quite extensively and with the greatest success, the prunes cured here fully equaling the imported varieties. The fruit grower in this country has none of the obstacles to contend with which beset the paths of their brethren in the East. Here are no sudden frosts to nip the young buds, while the insects that cause others so much annoyance and loss are unknown here; wormy or insect-blighted fruit has never been seen in Santa Clara County. To supply the wants of numerous new

orchards, which are almost daily springing into existence, large numbers of nurseries have been established in various portions of the county. The number of trees handled by these institutions is enormous, and yet they can hardly supply the demand.

Hops.

The cultivation of hops is an industry for which Santa Clara County claims special credit; the first shipment to the east being made from here, and the most extensive grounds in the state being located in her borders. The largest yard is that of Mr. H. W. Coe, situated about a mile and a half south-west of town. It contains sixty-five acres, and the average annual income therefrom has been \$20,000. Mr. Isaac Bird also has an extensive hop plantation between Mr. Coe's and the city limits. The method of cultivation is about the same as in other countries, and here, as in the case of fruit, no insect troubles the crop. The hop lice, so terrible in other places, does not exist here, while the mould gives almost as little trouble. Before the California hops were introduced into the eastern market, the English hops were considered the best in the world; the first shipment from here caused a test to be made, when it was found that the California hops were 20 per cent. stronger than the English, and they immediately took the lead in the market, and have held it ever since. It would be impossible to give the partic-

ulars in regard to the numerous productions of the county. The object aimed at, is simply to give such information as will enable the visitor to make his own observations understandingly.

Silk Culture.

Our climate and soil are especially adapted to this enterprise, and it has been said by those skilled in the work, that the capabilities of this country in this direction are fully equal to, if they do not excel those of France and Italy; the main obstacle in the way of the successful manufacturing, being a lack of cheap labor, such as European countries afford; but it has been estimated, that even with the high wages demanded here, California can manufacture silken fabrics at a much less cost than they can be imported. The mulberry tree grows luxuriantly, and with no cultivation, and the worms are singularly free from disease. It has also been found that cocoonerics properly exposed to the sun, can be kept at the proper temperature for hatching, without the use of artificial heat at all.

The cocoons raised are of the choicest variety, and command a high price in European markets. Hitherto the silk culture here has been confined almost exclusively to the raising of cocoons for sale in a foreign market, but it will not be long before a manufactory for raw silk will be established, and the valley will derive the full benefit of silk culture. The magnificent flags for the State and National capitals were made

by Mr. Joseph Neuman of this county, from silk grown here. The number of trees grown, and the amount of cocoons raised, is annually increasing. The feeding of the worms gives employment to many children, who can perform the work as well as adults. The trees occupy no important space, and the profit is large. Mr. Benjamin Neuman, who resides about two miles south-west of the city, devotes his entire attention to this business, and is always glad to show the visitor his works, and give him all desired information in regard to the enterprise.

A small manufactory for the spinning, winding and dyeing of silk thread, is in successful operation on Julian street, below Twelfth, under the management of Mr. Wm. Higginbotham.

Labor.

The peculiar system of farming in this country does not create a steady demand for farm labor. There are but two seasons of the year, seeding time and harvest, when the farmer needs help, and during the interval the laborer must find something else to do or lie idle. This causes the price of work to be comparatively high. Every year, however, is changing this phase of affairs; more attention is being given to the raising of stock, fruits, vegetables, etc., the care of which fills in the time between the planting and harvesting of the great staple, grain, and soon more steady employment will be had for farm hands.

Wages.

In preparing a table of the pay received by the laborers and mechanics of the city and county, it was found that the wages varied slightly in almost every branch, and in order to avoid confusion there has been placed in the following list, both the minimum and maximum price :—

Printers.....	\$15 to \$24 per week.
Farm laborers.....	\$20 to \$30 per month and board.
Grooms	“ “ “
Labor on Public Works..	\$2 per day.
Teamsters.....	\$25 to \$40 per month and board.
Day laborers.....	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.
Brewers	\$25 to \$40 per month and board.
Bakers	\$35 to \$40 “ “
Shoemakers.....	\$6 to \$15.50 per week.
Barbers.....	\$20 per week, or half their work.
Butchers.....	\$25 to \$100 per month.
Blacksmiths.....	\$3.50 to \$4 per day.
Cabinetmakers.....	\$3.50 per day.
Painters	\$2 to \$4 per day.
Harness makers.....	\$2 to \$3.50 per day.
Gunsmiths	\$2.75 to \$5 per day.
Plasterers.....	\$4 per day.
Bricklayers	\$5 per day.
Horse shoers.....	\$3 per day.
Plumbers.....	\$3.50 per day.
Gasfitters	\$3 to \$4 per day.
Carpenters	\$3.50 to \$4 per day.
Hucksters	\$70 per month.
Waiters .	\$30 to \$40 per month.
Cooks	\$45 to \$100 per month.
Salesmen	\$50 to \$125 per month.
Jewelers	\$80 to \$110 per month.

Bookkeepers	\$30 to \$150 per month.
Milliners	\$25 per month.
Dressmakers.....	\$1.50 to \$2 per day.
Tailors	\$1.50 to \$2.50 per day.
Photographers	\$75 to \$100 per month.
Foundrymen.....	\$3 to \$4.50 per day.
Machinists.....	\$2.50 to \$5 per day.
Cigar makers	\$3 per day.
Teachers in Public Schools.	\$50 to \$150 per month.
Instrumental music.....	50 cents to \$1 per lesson.
Vocal music	\$2 to \$3.50 per lesson.

The above prices are for white labor. Chinese labor can be obtained for \$1 or less per day.

House servants, girls	\$20 to \$25 per month.
Do Chinamen, skilled	\$20 to \$25 per month.
Do do unskilled	
to wash dishes, etc.....	\$8 and upwards per month.
Washerwomen.....	\$2 per day.
Chinese Laundries wash for	\$1.50 per dozen.

There are several American Laundries which get the same price, but make contracts with families for regular work at cheaper rates.

Cost of Li ng.

The cost of living in San Jose depends, of course, on the means and tastes of the parties. Everything considered, there is no doubt that the average living expenses in Santa Clara County are no greater than in the States east of the mountains. Some articles cost more, while others can be had for much less than in other States. Dry goods and clothing are retailed at

about the same prices as in the Western States. Small articles of fancy goods, notions, stationery, etc., cost somewhat more than in the East, on account of there being no coin in circulation smaller than five cents. Books retail at Eastern catalogue rates. To give some idea of the market expenses, the following list of prices as they are in the spring of 1872 is furnished:—

Flour, per cwt.	\$4.00	
Corn meal, per sack	50	
Beef, per lb.	10 to	18
Fresh pork, per lb.	12 to	18
Salt " " 	15	
Bacon " 	18	
Hams " 	18	
Eastern hams	22½	
Codfish.....	10	
Salmon.....	10	
Eggs.....	35	
Butter.....	25 to	45
Apples, green, per bushel.....	50 to	\$1.50
Teas, per lb.	50 to	\$1.25
Coffee " 	25 to	33
Potatoes, per cwt.....	\$1.25	
Beans, per lb.	3	
Onions " 	2	
Milk, per quart.....	6 to	10
Bread, per loaf.....	8 to	10

The market abounds with green vegetables at all seasons of the year, and wagons loaded with all the articles the garden affords patrol every street, and bring their wares direct to every door. The price varies somewhat with the season, but is never high.

Generally for 25 cents per diem the housewife will obtain abundance, both in quantity and variety, to supply an ordinary family. The list includes potatoes, onions, lettuce, celery, radishes, peas, beans, turnips, parsnips, cabbages, spinach, cauliflower, carrots, parsley, etc. The markets are also well supplied with all kinds of game in its season, including ducks, quail, snipe, fresh fish, venison, hare, etc. The prices generally range as follows:—Wild duck, 50 cents per pair; quail, \$1.50 per doz.; snipe, \$1.50 per doz.; venison, 12 cents per lb.; hare, 50 cents a piece; chickens, turkeys, etc., 25 cents per lb. During the season of fruits the markets are filled with strawberries, blackberries, currants, cherries, etc., at from 5 to 10 cents per lb. Peaches, prunes, apricots, plums, nectarines, grapes, etc., at a cent and a half to 8 cents per lb.

The following synopsis of the Game Law should have appeared on page 51, but was inadvertently left out.

The law prohibits the killing of

Deer . . . except between July 1st and November 1st.
 Doves . . . except between Sept. 15th and March 15th.
 Quail . . . except between Sept. 15th and March 15th.
 Ducks . . . except between Sept. 15th and March 15th.
 Trout . . . except between May 1st and October 1st.

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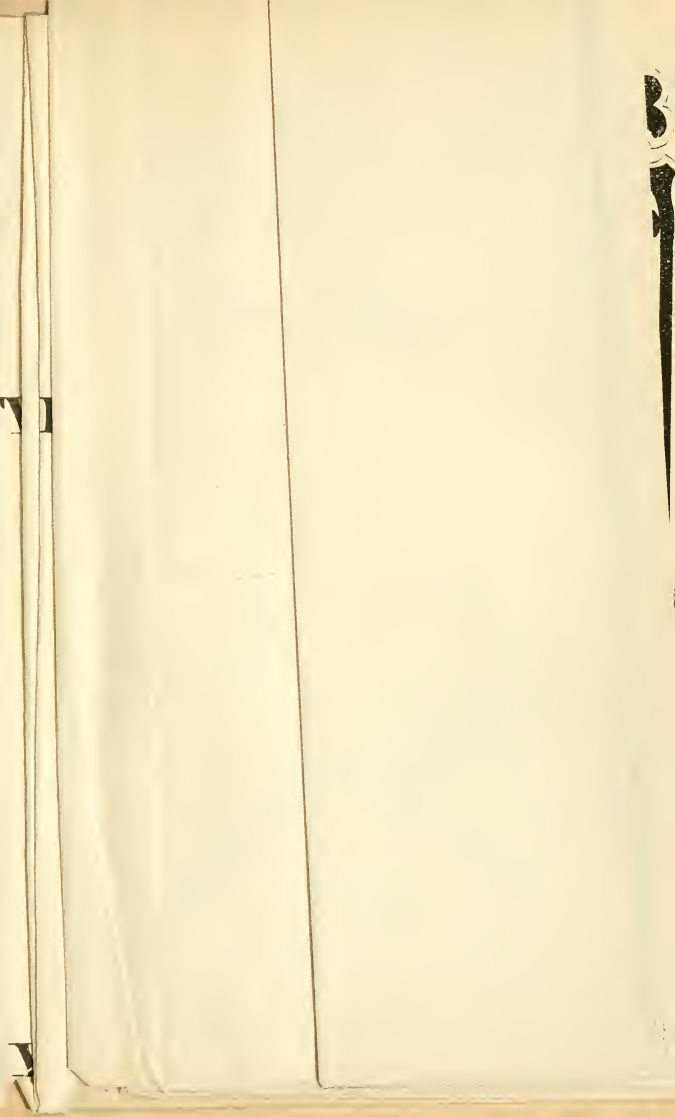
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